THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1775. THE [NUMBER 1721.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 2d *Nov.* 1775.
Flour at 20/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh 1lb. 8½z. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6/ 3d	Beef per Barrel	40/ 0
Flour ——	19 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	12 6	Salt	3 0
West-India Rum	4 6	India tea,	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	19 0
Muscovado Sugar	65 0	Bees Wax	1 9
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Indian Corn per Bush.	3 3
Molasses	2 0	Wood	28 to 30 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High Water.	rises ☉ H.	M.	sets ☉ H.	M.
Thursday	7	2	after 7	27	before 5	5
Friday	D	3	7	26	5	5
Saturday	8	4	7	26	5	5
Sunday	9	5	7	26	5	5
Monday	10	6	7	26	5	5
Tuesday	11	7	7	26	5	5
Wednesday	12	8	7	25	5	5

First ☾ in Apogee.

Days 9 Hours 6 min. the 4th.

In Committee, Sussex County, New Jersey, October 5, 1775.

GEORGE M'MURTRIE, of Hardwick, being brought before this Committee and charged with having spoke very contemptuously and disrespectfully of the Continental and Provincial Congresses, which being fully proved, it is resolved that the said GEORGE M'MURTRIE, be advertised in the public prints, as an enemy to his Country, and that no person or persons have any dealings or connections with him, until he shall cause an acknowledgement of his fault to be published in one of the New-York or Philadelphia News Papers, on pain of being deemed inimical to the Liberties of America. By order of the Committee,

JACOB M'COLLOM, Chairman, Pro Tempore.

To the Gentlemen, Committee of the town of DANBURY.

WHEREAS I have for some time past spoken rashly and inadvertently about the Congress, particularly against the present mode of proceeding of the United Colonies, in many of my past conversations, by which I have incurred the displeasure of many of my friends, and my countrymen in particular: I therefore now most sincerely ask forgiveness of my friends and countrymen, for those unfriendly speeches; and from real conviction do declare, that I am heartily sorry for my late conduct against my country, and further promise, that for the future, I will not directly or indirectly speak against the Continental, or any other Congress or Assembly, struggling for their just Liberties; neither will I do any thing to frustrate any of the Colony associations, but on the contrary will do every thing in my power to aid and assist the United Colonies, in opposing the wicked and tyrannical measures of the British Ministry, and make known all plots against America which shall come to my knowledge, and by my behaviour, hope to be again restored to the favour of my Countrymen.

DAVID TAYLOR, Jun'r.

Danbury, December 1st, 1775.

The MONITOR, No. VIII.

On the Conduct of the Tories.

THE dignity and meanness of human nature never appear so conspicuously, as in times of public danger and distress. In the calm of life, there are many latent, heroic virtues, which have no opportunity to display themselves; but which, when the scene is overcast with the clouds of adversity, burst forth with a dazling brilliancy and seize the admiration of mankind; as on the other hand, the true characters of men, are apt to be disguised by many specious artifices, and embellished with many gilded appearances, which, when the storm rises, are dissipated and lost, and leave them exposed in all their native deformity. We are then at the same time charmed with the most magnificent virtues, and shocked with the blackest vices of the human heart.

The conduct of far the greatest part of my countrymen, amid the fiery trial, in which we are now engaged, affords abundant matter for panygeric; and if persisted in, with steady uniformity, will be a bright example for the imitation, and a prolific theme for the praises of future ages. I wish, for the honour of humanity, the same encomium could be extended without exception; but it is a melancholy truth, that the behaviour of many among us might serve as the severest satire upon the species. It has been a compound of inconsistency, falshood, cowardice, selfishness and dissimulation. Proteus like they have been in continual change, have borrowed what shapes and assumed what forms they found convenient to promote their sinister purposes. The most charitable construction to be put upon their conduct is, that they have had no system and have been at perpetual variance with themselves; the most natural is, that they have been consistent only in a hypocritical concealment of their real principles and intentions. There is no alternative but to suppose, that while they have been exclaiming against anarchy in the state, they have been the unhappy victims of an intellectual chaos, a total confusion of understanding, which has obstructed the operations of common sense, and tossed them at random upon the waves of caprice, liable to be driven about by every gust of ministerial intrigue; or that they have only artfully diversified the means to one great end —the ruin of their country; making the service of the ministry their supreme good; and resolving to conform all their actions to the most perfect standard of submission.

It would be too arduous a task to follow these versatile beings, through all their mean doublings and intricate windings; or to depicture them particularly under that infinite variety of disguises, they have worn on different occasions.

'Camelions, who can paint in black and white?'

But I may give a sketch of the principal traits of their character; and I doubt not the bare outlines of the portrait will be sufficient to excite disgust and abhorrence in every manly breast. Happy should I be, could the faithful representation reanimate some expiring remains of virtue, in the bosoms of the self degraded originals, and prevail with them to feel the guilt, the littleness, the infamy of forgetting they are men!

In order to have an adequate idea of their conduct, during this last interesting period, it will be necessary to recollect the part they sustained, in former transactions, which will serve as a foil, or contrast to that; and will shew them in a point of light, truly ridiculous and contemptible.

The very men who have now luckily fallen into such a pleasant dream of loyalty and obedience, in the time of the stamp act, were most of them, 'patriots of distinguished note'—the most vociferous clamourers, for liberty and property—the life and soul of mobs—the leaders in all the valorous exploits of plebeian frenzy, such as parading the streets with effigies, pulling down houses, tarring and feathering, and the like: In a word, they did not scruple in those days, to run headlong into practices, much more wanton and disorderly than any that have happened in the course of our present struggle, which has been managed with singular decency regularity, and prudence.

They then thought it no treason, no mortal sin, no republican, or presbyterian contrivance, to form a Continental Congress, to petition and remonstrate with spirit and freedom, to deny the right of taxation claimed and exercised by the parliament; to enter into agreements for the restriction of commerce, to act in every respect with suitable vigour and resolution. They did not tremble at the sound of ministerial vengeance; neither were they afraid to adopt any decisive measure, because it might tend to irritate, to [illegible] in the breach, to throw an obstacle in th way of peace and reconciliation, and the rest of the trite nonsense, the product of these exuberant times. The contracted views of party, the sordid motives of ambition and avarice had not then taken such firm hold on their minds, as they have since. They felt the force of reason, listened to its dictates, and co operated in the necessary means of bringing speedy relief to their country.

What a miserable reverse do we now behold! These mighty champions for the liberty of their country, have dwindled into a puny tribe of volun[illegible] slaves. They have meanly abandoned the lofty ground they formerly stood upon, and are contented to become obsequious dependents on the bounteous indulgence of a despotic Ministry and venal Parliament, for all they possess. While Administration, in pursuance of an open claim of unbounded authority over us, are driving us, as far as lies in their power, to the brink of perdition; while they are practising all the violences as well as the refinements of destruction, against us, with an avowed intention to *compel* us to contribute as much as *they think proper* to the expences of the empire, or rather to the maintenance of parasites and minions; these shameless apostates are not simply inactive, in the defence of their country, they are industrious in promoting the views of its enemies. They are continually using all the arts of cunning and deceit, to propagate the contagion of disaffection, to damp the zeal and ardour of their countrymen, and to discredit every method, which is devised for the preservation of our common, essential rights. They have condemned those very principles and measures, for which themselves were once the foremost advocates. Let them not presume to justify their inconsistences by the subtleties of sophistry;—their own consciences must contradict the language of their tongues, and, whatever they may vainly flatter themselves, it is impossible for them to impose their flimsy apology upon any but the most vulgar and ignorant; men of sense easily detect the fallacy of their superficial pretences.

In consequence of the violent attacks made upon the Province of Massachusetts, all men were surprised and alarmed. The necessity of a Congress was universally allowed. The Committee, which was formed here, for holding a correspondence and concerting measures with the other Colonies, was chiefly composed of the persons, who are, at this time, principals in the opposition. Delegates were nominated and elected under their influence; and they bound themselves, by all the ties of honour and patriotism, to abide by the decisions of the Congress.

They professed, at that time, to agree in these leading principles, that the Parliament has no right to tax the Colonies: That the duty upon tea, being for the express purpose of raising a revenue, was a tax upon us, therefore illegal and unconstitutional: That the attempt to introduce it among [illegible] incumbered with such an illegal duty, indicated a revived intention to enslave us: That the alteration of the Massachusetts Charter was an unwarrantable act of power, calculated to establish a precedent, dangerous in the extreme, to all the privileges of America; and that, whatever might be the ostensible motive, the real design, was much more than barely to punish an outrage on private property: In a word, that all the late ministerial proceedings were to the last degree alarming, and could not be quietly submitted to, without endangering all our dearest rights and privileges.

Yet even then, there were some peculiarities, that discriminated the party. There were symptoms of lukewarmness in their behaviour, which produced no small suspicion of their sincerity. They seemed, as they still continued to be, averse from all vigorous measures, and desirous to confine their opposition to the absurd mode of petition and remonstrance. It was, with reason, thought, not a little extraordinary, that they should be so entirely ingrossed in a mode, which repeated experiments had proved, was disregarded and fruitless; and which, now less than ever, could be relied on, not only from past experience of its inefficacy, but from this obious consideration, that every fresh attempt rendered the arbitrary designs of the cabinet, more apparent, and afforded a stronger argument, that the subversion of all our liberties had been resolved on; and consequently that redress was less to be expected from the simple force of complaint and solicitation.

When the proceedings of the Congress appeared, they murmured against the adoption of the Suffolk resolves, and some other less considerable matters; but the Association which was the main spring of our opposition, they declared themselves ready and willing to support. This however did not last long. In a little time, with their usual ficklenes and inconstancy, they brought themselves to deny the whole authority of the Congress, to condemn all their measures, without reserve, or distinction, as illegal, impolitic and destructive, and to traduce the characters of the members with the utmost virulence of defamation. They were not satisfied to suppose that these had fallen into imprudent councils, through intemperate zeal; but, with all the charity of good Christians and *moderate men*, they loudly stigmatized them, every where, as a knot of hair brained republicans; who had assembled with rebellion and civil war in the dark recesses of their hearts; and who meditated nothing, but to build their own greatness upon the ruin of their country.

With the assistance of certain dexterous celebrated casuists, they soon learned the admirable art of turning reason and conscience out of doors; and acquired a power of mental digestion, well adapted to paradoxes, both in logic and ethics. They obtained a happy knack of proving, to all gainsayers, by dint of positive assertion, that a duty imposed for the direct declared purpose of raising a revenue, was simply a regulation of trade, and not a tax, though in what manner the interest of trade could possibly be advanced by it, or by what magic an imposition for raising a revenue, on the subject, is divested of the nature of a tax, I confess to be a mystery far surpassing the bounds of my limited comprehension. They also found out an expedient for absolving themselves from the obligation of the most sacred engagements, voluntarily and deliberately cemented with the whole continent. That laudable maxim, the offspring of Jesuitical policy, that no faith is to be kept with heretics, admits of an easy application to Rebels, who may be considered as heretics in government; and it is no wonder, that these orthodox gentlemen should think it no disgrace to violate all the ties of honour and fidelity with the rest of their countrymen.

At this season, a petition from our constitutional assembly, was to effect an accommodation without the least difficulty. The Ministry and Parliament only waited for such an opportunity to adjust all differences, and come to the most generous terms with us: Like kind indulgent parents, they would be glad to receive us, returning prodigals, with open arms, and to make us happy in the smiles of their benign countenances. In the mean time, the Assembly was called, the judicious views of this wise, calm, prudent, moderate party, prevailed. The turbulent measures of the Congress, were treated with all the contempt of neglect. They carried every point they pleased, and managed matters altogether at their own discretion. Petitions to the King, and memorials to both houses of Parliament, were framed and sent home. One would naturally have imagined, that should they fail in this application, they would be fully convinced of their error, and cease their opposition to the general plan of the Colonies.

While these petitions were depending, the news arrived of the battle of Lexington.—An universal uproar was raised against the Ministry; it was never imagined they would go to such lengths, and draw the sword in support of their oppressive schemes. No man could now pretend to extenuate, much less to justify their conduct. All their advocates were to desert them, and join, heart and hand, with the rest of their countrymen.—Every thing was to be harmony and unity, and this Colony was to excel all the others in firmness and zeal. This was the common discourse of every tongue, and as an evidence of its sincerity, an Association was cheerfully subscribed, promising compliance with all the recommendations of the several bodies entrusted with the management of public affairs.

I was almost simple enough to credit these deceitful appearances, and to believe the men were at last in earnest; but I was soon convinced of my error, and that all my [illegible]ing hopes were entirely visionary. I discovered many signs of a lurking chagrin at the success of the Provincials, and the defeat of the Regulars. Time gradually developed the real motives of their apparent conversion, and taught me that it had proceeded more from the panic dread of popular fury, than from any sentiments of virtuous indignation at the unparalleled injustice and cruelty of our enemies. I have had a fresh proof, that they have happily got the better of all those idle scruples which are so incommodious to mankind, in general, and have learned to despise the superstitious obligations *of honour, religion, and love to their country*; which they only made use of as unmeaning formalities, fitted to deceive the unsuspecting multitude.

Some time after this tragic event, intelligence arrived, that the petition from the Assembly had met with the usual fate, and had been refused a hearing.—The pretence was, that it contained a denial of the rights of the legislature, and therefore could not be received. A few insipid nauseating expressions of kindness were obligingly bestowed by the Premier, upon this Colony, and as an incontestible mark of it, we ever referred to a Resolution of the house, the acknowledged design of which, as I have shewn in my last paper, was to dissolve the union of the Colonies. In the first effusions of disappointment, many invectives against the Ministry, were uttered by their party, and declarations similar to those on the former occasion were made, but their resentment presently subsided, and they, in a little time, resumed their wonted friendship and veneration.

The cry now became, that the Assembly went too far, in denying the right of parliament, to tax the Colonies: They should only have desired a repeal of obnoxious acts, and redress of grievances. This method would certainly have been successful; for though the parliament will never relinquish their right, they would readily suspend the exercise of it for ever. A gentleman, in London, in a letter to his friend in New-York, assures him that this was undoubtedly the case, and that had the Assembly prudently declined the question of right, every thing would have been settled to our wish! What friend would disbelieve the assurance of another? or who of any party would ever doubt the veracity of his friend's friend?—But, by the bye, it ought to have been recollected, that it was rather impolitic and presumptuous in them, to give the lie to their great luminary and patron, the amiable Lord North; who declared "that the dispute was now about a solid revenue, a full proportion of taxes, to the people of Britain, and these to be raised according to the final judgment and determination of parliament".

Not to dwell longer upon so disgustful a theme, I will observe in fine, that this party has, from time to time fluctuated between the most opposite and contradictory opinions. It has held, that the Parliament intended to enslave us, and that it did not intend to enslave us: That the duty upon tea was a tax, and that it was not a tax: That the Parliament has no right of taxation over us, and that it has a right of taxation; but, at the same time, no right to exercise that right: That the appointment of a Congress was a wise and necessary experiment, and that it was an unwise and destructive one: That the association ought to be supported, and that it ought not to be supported: In a word, that the Colonies have been much injured and oppressed, and that they have not been injured, nor oppressed; but are so many nurseries of ingratitude, treason, and rebellion!

I fear, they have at length fatally settled upon this sandy and dishonourable foundation, that where ever right may be, power is on the side of the Parliament; and that, by inlisting under their banners, they at least espouse the strongest and safest party; disregarding, like true men of the world, the interior considerations of justice and integrity.

The dread of losing their property, by confiscation, is a principal motive of their persevering attachment, to the ministerial cause; and is a mean of making new proselites to their party of those mercenary wretches, who

——*Pauperiem metuens, potire metallis*
Libertate caret.—— HOR.

Here I must bestow the highest commendations on those, though few in number, who have nobly disengaged themselves from the society of men whose pernicious principles are now become too evident. Uncommon virtue and strength of mind are requisite to throw off the fetters of party, and give free operation to truth. I doubt not as they have been once able to disentangle themselves, they will proceed stedfastly in the honourable course they have began to run, and will hereafter prove supports, ornaments, and blessings to their country.

CHARLES-TOWN, (*South Carolina*) Nov 17.

In consequence of a resolution to obstruct the approach of ships of war to town through Hog Island Creek, the provincial armed schooner Defence, of 12 guns and 70 men, commanded by Capt. Simon Tufts, went there on Saturday with four schooner hulks, which were to be sunk in such manner as to effect the above mentioned purpose. Accordingly, on that evening, Capt. Tufts sunk three of them, notwithstanding several shots were fired at him from the Tamer sloop of war, lying in Rebellion road, which Capt. Tufts answered with two shots. The fourth hulk not having come up early enough in the tide, he was obliged to remain in the creek till morning. The Tamer and Cherokee man of war had warped much nearer the schooner in the night time, and about four o'clock began a very heavy cannonade, which was continued with little intermission till near seven; however, the hulk was carried to its station, scuttled, and there left sinking. Capt. Tufts having thus effected his purpose, retreated. Two boats from the men of war went to the hulk, set it on fire, and towed it from the place where it had been left; upon which two guns were ineffectually fired at them from the schooner. Upwards of 100 shot were fired at the Defence by the men of war, only three of which struck her, one under her counter, one in her side, and the third in her shrouds, but not a man on board was in the least hurt. The Charlestown militia, on the drums beating to arms, turned out, and continued under arms several hours.

Since the above, most people have been employed in removing their families and effects out of town.

We hear that the Provincial Congress have resolved immediately to raise a regiment of artillery, to consist of three companies of 100 men each, including non commissioned officers and gunners; and that the following gentlemen have been elected officers, viz. Owen Roberts, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel Commandant; Hon. Barnard Elliott, Major; Bernard Beekman, Charles Drayton, and Sinia White, Esqrs. Captains; Paul Townsend, Esq; Paymaster, and Dr. John Budd, Surgeon.

Nov. 5. On Tuesday last two schooner hulks were sunk in the Marsh Channel, so that now no vessel of any considerable burthen can come up to town, without being within musket shot of Fort Johnson, which has been strengthened with some additional works.

On Wednesday the regulations respecting the militia, adopted by the Provincial Congress, were read to the Charlestown regiment, and received their approbation. According to them the privates, when on duty, are to be allowed 10s. a day, besides their rations, and the officers in proportion.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 8.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Scott, to his friend in this city, dated Great Bridge, Dec. 2, 1775.

"Since I wrote you, which was about two days ago, we have been well informed that we killed 16 negroes and 5 white men the first day we got to this place. The next day Lieut. Tibbs, who had the command of the boat guard, about 5 miles from this place, was attacked by a party of the King's troops, and several negroes, upon which some of our people gave ground; but Mr. Tibbs with four of his people, maintained his post until I reinforced him with 50 men under Capt. Nicholas, who were obliged to pass through a very heavy fire from the enemy. Before they got to the place, Mr. Tibbs had beat off the enemy, and killed seven of their men, amongst whom was the commander of the party.

"We still keep up a pretty heavy fire between us, from light to light. We have only lost two men; and about half an hour ago one of our people was shot through the arm, which broke the bone near his hand.

"Last night was the first night of my pulling off my clothes for twelve nights successively. Believe me, my good friend, I never was so fatigued with duty in my whole life; but I set little value upon my health, when put in competition with my duty to my country, and the glorious cause we are engaged in.

"The Carolina forces are joining us.—One company came in yesterday, and we expect 8 or 900 of them by to morrow, or next day at furthest, with several pieces of artillery, and ammunition and other warlike stores.—A gun fired--I must stop.

P. S. Since I finished my letter, we saw a large pile of buildings at the far end of this town all in flames, between which and the fort we had four sentinels, who can give no account how it happened. As I mentioned above, the fire was discovered when the gun fired; and by the time the men got paraded, a volley of small arms was fired from the fort, mixed with now and then a cannon shot. About 11 at night it ceased for about half an hour, when to our great surprise, we saw several other houses in a blaze, which are now consumed. It is now 1 o'clock. I shall lie down till the next alarm.

Extract of a letter from the same Gentleman, dated Great Bridge, December 5.

"Since my last, we have sent a party of 100 men, under the command of Col. Stevens, of the minute battallion, over the river, who fell in last night about 12 o'clock, with a guard of about thirty men, chiefly negroes. They got close up to the sentinel undiscovered; the sentinel challenged, and was not answered, upon which he fired. Our people being two eager, began the fire immediately, without orders, and kept it up very hot for near 15 minutes. We killed one, burnt another in the house, and took two prisoners (all blacks) with four exceeding fine muskets, and defeated the guard.—There is hardly an hour in the day but we exchange a few shot. I am, &c.

Dec. 9. An express arrived last Thursday night, who informs, that we have taken a little fort belonging to Dunmore, with 40 stand of arms.

We learn from Great Bridge, that the enemy have kept an incessant cannonading upon our troops for several days past, from a stockade fort which the Governor has erected there, and that two men were killed.—A gentlemen from thence mentions some part of their fortifications to be in possession of our men, and that they had taken several prisoners, with a considerable number of arms. It is said the enemy have met with great loss from our rifle men, &c and that Lord Dunmore's friends are deserting daily.

Several companies from North Carolina, have joined our troops under Col. Woodford at the Great Bridge. It is said they are commanded by Colonel Howe, and have several field pieces with them. We hourly expect to hear of the total overthrow of Lord Dunmore's forces.

A few days ago one of the men of war fell in with a ship load of servants, from Great-Britain or Ireland, whom his Lordship has taken into his service.

Thursday evening three companies set out from hence on their march for Norfolk.

DECEMBER, 11.

Intelligence just received from the Army at the Great-Bridge, near Norfolk.

"Saturday morning, the 9th instant, about three o'clock, the ministerial garrison at the Bridge was reinforced with about 200 of the 14th regiment, under the command of Capt. Leslie, and at break of day about 500 passed the Bridge to force our breast works, but were repulsed with the loss of Capt. Fordyce and 12 privates slain, and Lieut. Bertit and 17 privates taken, all wounded. The rest retreated under cover of their cannon from the fort, and were allowed to return and collect their dead and wounded, supposed to be about fifty. During the whole action (thanks be to God) we did not lose a single man, and only one was wounded slightly in the hand."

[*Omitted in our last for want of Room.*]

PHILADELPHIA.

INVOICE of STORES on board the Nancy store ship, Robert Hunter, master, taken by the schooner Lee, Capt. Manly.

Laden on board the Nancy store ship, Mr. John Wilkinson, contractor, and Robert Hunter, master, the undermentioned particulars, to be by them transported to Boston, in North America (the danger of the seas excepted) and there delivered to John Grant, Esq; Commissary and Pay master to the train of artillery in North-America, being in further part of Colonel Cleveland's demand. By order of the Board, the 26th of July, 1775.

Muskets, with bayonets, scabbards and steel rammers, 2000. Cartouch boxes, with belts and frogs, 2000. Tanned leather slings, 2000. In eighty chests.

Flints. Wallpiece 250, in one keg.—Musket 100,000, in fifty kegs. Carbine 5,000, in two keg.

Forge bellows, one pair.

Hand bellows, double blasted, three pairs. Budge barrels, copper hooped, fifteen. Kit brushes, six. In four three quarters, one half, and one and a quarter ton vats. No. 114 to 119.

Fifty hand barrows, and wheel barrows, fifty.

Callipers, one pair of brass, one pair of iron ditto, and 100 yards of canvas, No. 114, to 119.

Chalk, four hundred weight, in two quarter ton vats.

Spare travelling carriages, twelve pounders, heavy 11.

Empty paper cartridges, twelve pounders, 10 000 in ten three quarter ton vats, No 99, to 108. Six ditto, 5 000 in three quarter ton vats, No. 109 to 111. Four ditto, 2 500 in one three quarter ton vat, No. 112. Three ditto, 3,000 in one ditto, No 113.

Flags. Union, small, one. Ordnance jack, two.

Pincers, for drawing fuzes, six pairs.—Common ditto, 12.

Funnels of plate, ten. Ditto, for shells, copper of sorts, six.

Hammers for vents, 50. No. 114 to 119.

Park picquets, shod 25. Handerow levers, six feet, 25.

Harness, horse, thills with cart saddles, 80: bit halters, 100; traces, 20; wanties, 80, in eighteen three quarter ton vats, No. 57 to 74.

Harness, men's, twelve to a set, 200 in twenty-three quarter ton vats, No. 37 to 56.

Tanned hides, fifteen; laboratory kettle, one; copper ladles without staves, 24 pounders, seven; 12 ditto, seventeen; 6 ditto, ten; 3 ditto, two; iron melting ladles, twelve; Muscovy lanthorns, thirteen; tin ditto, ten; dark ditto, fifteen, No. 114 to 119.

Marline. Twenty skeins tarred, and ten white.

Brads, 5000 of one inch, and 5000 of one inch and a half. Spunge tacks, 5000. Nails, small copper, 2000; 4000 of streak, and 90,000 quarter rose. No. 114 to 119.

Camp kettles, fifty, in four three quarters, and one quarter ton vats, No. 120 to 124.

Oil. One barrel of olive, in seven jars; and one barrel of train, in fourteen jars.

Cartridge paper. Twelve reams, sixty reams in 24 three quarter ton vats. No. 75 to 98.

Perpendiculars, new pattern, two; rasps, half round, 12. No. 114 to 119.

Anvil, for smiths, one.

White rope, coils, two of four inches and a half, one of three inches, and two of one and a half.

Sheep skins. Twenty-five dozens, in 25 bundles.

Sheet of tin for case shot. Three boxes.

Shot. Musket, 31 tons 500lb. in 625 boxes. Buck, 1200lb. in eight barrels and four boxes.

Spikes. Eight inch, 10 000. in twenty weight powder barrels, No. 1 to 20; seven inch ditto, 10,000 in 16 ditto, No. 21 to 36.

Spare spunge, and rammer heads. Ten of 24 pounders, 15 of 12, 30 of six, and six of three. Twenty five pair of scissars.—Three pair of brass scales. Weights from 4lb to a quarter of an ounce, three piles, No. 114 to 119.

Staves, spare, for ladles &c. 100. Thread 200 weight, in a half ton vat, No. 120.

Twine, 100 weight, in a quarter ton vat, No. 121.

Round shot. Twelve pounders, 3000.—Six pounders, 4000. Junk, ten tons.

Mortar beds, for land service. Three of thirteen inches, four of ten, and 4 of eight.

Ammunition waggons, seven. Carbines, with bayonets, scabbards, and steel rammers, seventy-five; Carbine cartouch boxes, with belts and frogs, seventy five. Tanned leather slings, seventy five. In three chests.

Handspikes, 100.

Camp kettles, with frying pan covers, 100 in ten three quarter ton vats.

LABORATORY STORES.

Carcasses, round, thirteen inches, fifty in fifty boxes; oblong, eight inches, 100 in 34 boxes.

Shot fixed to wood bottoms. Round, 24 pounders, 160 in 20 boxes. Twelve pounders, 1080 in 90 boxes. Six pounders 2720 in 98 boxes. Three pounders, 96 in 3 boxes.—Case, 24 pounders, 72 in 9 boxes. Twelve pounders, 1280 in 107 boxes. Six pounders, 1416 in 51 boxes. Three pounders, 96 in three boxes. Eight inch howitz, 30 in ten boxes. Five and a half inch howitz, 100 in ten boxes.

Empty flannel cartridges. Heavy, 24 pounders, 1500 in a case No. 21. Twelve pounders, 2000 in a case, No. 23. Light, six pounders, 5 800 in a case, No. 20.

Fixed fuzes. Four and two fifths, 8440 in two cases, No. six and seven.

Empty shells. Thirteen inches, 100.—Ten ditto, 100. Eight ditto, fifty. Five and a half, 100 in thirteen boxes.

Tin tubes fixed. Six pounders, light, 16,000 in a case, No. fourteen.

Bottoms of wood for mortars, thirteen inches, 100.

Iron round shot. One pounders, 20,000 in 200 boxes.

Covers of cured paper. Twenty-four pounders, 1050 in a case, No. 33. Twelve pounders, 3600 in two cases, No. 37 and 38. Six pounders, 2800 in one case, No. 42.

Caps of cartridge paper. Twenty four pounders, 1050 in a case, No. 33. Twelve pounders, 3600 in two cases, No. 37 and 38. Six pounders, 2800 in a case, No. 42.

Mealed powder, two barrels, in a case, No. 48.

Portfires. Long and small, 100 dozen, in a case, No. 28.

Empty flannel cartridges. Twelve pounders, light, 1500 in No. 28.

Board's order, 11th of August, 1775.

One brass mortar of 13 inches, with a complete mortar bed.

Board's order, August 9, 1775.

Watchcoats, thirty two, in two half ton vats, No. 125 and 126. Two reams of muster rolls, one ditto pay lists and one dozen of the articles of war, in a quarter ton vat, No. 129.

For Mr. DURNFORD,
B. BLIGHT.

Office of Ordnance, Sept. 1, 1775.

A true copy from the original,
STEPHEN MOYLAN.

P. S. Two brass six pounders on board the brig.

Published by order of the Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

TO BE SOLD,

A BILL of EXCHANGE, for Sixteen Pounds Sterling, payable in London. For Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

21—tf

JOHN and WILLIAM IMLAY,

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, whose accounts have been long due, to pay the same immediately, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. In their absence, call on Mr. Ebenezer Hazard, near the Coffee-House.

New-York, December 27, 1775. 21—3t

By last Night's Eastern Post.

CAMBRIDGE, December 21.

Capt. Martindale, in one of our privateers, was lately decoyed near to one of the enemy's ships of war, in the Bay, and was unhappily taken and carried into Boston.

Capt. Manley has within a few days past, taken another valuable prize, a sloop from Virginia, bound to Boston, loaded with corn and oats; fitted out and sent by Lord Dunmore.

Last Friday night seven American masters of vessels, who had, at different times been taken by the enemy and carried into Boston, made their escape from that place. From one of them we have obtained the following intelligence, viz. That all the drugs and medicines in the town have been seized for the use of the army.

That on the 14th instant General How issued orders for taking down the old North meeting house, and 100 old wooden dwelling houses and other buildings, to make use of for fuel:—That vessels are fitting out for the West Indies, in order to get supplies for the garrison:—That Capt. Martindale, mentioned above, with his officers and men, were sent to England:—That one Morrison, who officiates as a Presbyterian minister, being appointed searcher of those people who were permitted to leave the town, promised on receiving a bribe, to let a person bring out 240l. sterling in cash and plate; but afterwards basely deprived him of the whole of it.

That recruiting parties out of each regiment are gone to England:—That two regiments and a number of light horse, under convoy of a frigate, were embarked for Halifax:—And that there were not in the town, provisions sufficient to supply the navy and army for a longer time than six weeks.

It was yesterday reported that the above two regiments, &c. were sailed for Rhode-Island.

NEW-YORK, December 28.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated the 9th instant.

"The following is taken from a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated St. Eustatia, December 1, 1775.'

"We have undoubted authority of the arrival of 2500 men at Martinico, 1800 at Guadaloupe, being part of a reinforcement of 10,000 men ordered out for the islands. There are 4000 ordered out for St. Domingo, some of whom are arrived.

Last Friday at nine o'clock in the evening departed this life, HELENA, the wife of Thomas Moncrieffe, Esq; of whom it may be said with the greatest justice, that *she was a truly amiable woman.*

Nature had fitted her for happiness, by blending sprightly good humour, with the sweetest affability. Her countenance was always pleasing, because it was always serene; for her bosom was the calm abode of every gentle emotion. A stranger to the more boisterous passions, which vex and disturb the human soul, she passed through this short period of existence, without one foe; and died in the time of life lamented by all who knew her. Having fulfilled every duty as a child, a wife and a mother, it hath pleased the Almighty to approve of her conduct, by snatching her from the vanities of this frail life, and crowning her with immortal bliss.

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, dated November 25. 1775.

"There is very great preparation making in this quarter to receive a number of French troops, lodgeings are engaged for the officers, barracks building and refitting to receive the men at Cape Francois as well as here. I have it from the best authority here, who say it is kept a profound secret at home; but a severe blow is to be struck by them and the Spaniards, who are to act together.

Accounts have been received, which are credited in the Camp, of the arrival of a sloop, supposed to be the Macaroni, of Connecticut, and a French ship in company, to the eastward of Cambridge, with powder; the former said to have 20 tons, and the latter 40 on board.

Tuesday last week, the Corporation of this city, ordered a quantity of beef, bread, turnips and wood, &c. to be sent to the debtors, now under confinement in our gaol.

And last Friday several cords of wood were given to the poor of this place, by some gentlemen of this city; and 'tis to be hoped the opulent will consider the necessities of the indigent, at this inclement season.

His Majesty's ships the Phoenix and Asia, now lie in east river; the latter opposite Murray's wharf; and the former near Burling's slip.

The 6th Dec. at Quibble Town, Middlesex, County, Piscataqua Township, N. Jersey, Thomas Randolph, Cooper, Who had publickly proved himself an enemy to his country, by reviling and using his utmost endeavours to oppose the proceedings of the Continental and Provincial Conventions and Committees, in defence of their rights and liberties; and he being judged a person of not consequence enough for a severer punishment, was ordered to be stripped naked, well coated with tar and feathers and carried in a waggon publickly round the town—which punishment was accordingly inflicted; and as he soon became duly sensible of his offence, for which he earnestly begged pardon, and promised to atone as far as he was able, by a contrary behaviour for the future, he was released and suffered to return to his house, in less than half an hour. The whole was conducted with that regularity and decorum, that ought to be observed in all public punishments.

We are credibly informed, that the people of the Massachusetts Bay, have completed 13,000 suits of soldiers clothes entirely of their own wool, flax, and manufactory, since the battle of Lexington.

We are informed by a gentleman who left the camp at Cambridge, on Tuesday week, that a party of the Continental army who had entrenched on Litchmore's Point, were observed by a frigate of 20 guns, that was lying within musket shot of them, who soon begun a heavy cannonading on them, which our people immediately returned with interest, and fired three shot through her quarter, two into her stern, and damaged her rigging considerably, which occasioned her to move her station.

By a vessel from the West-Indies, arrived at Providence, we learn, that a proclamation from St. James's was lately published at the island of Barbados, forbidding the inhabitants of that island holding any correspondence with the United Colonies, on pain of being deemed Rebels and Traitors.—Similar proclamations, it was expected, would be published in all the English West-India islands.

By Captain Lippit, who also arrived at Providence, (Rhode Island) from the West-Indies, we are informed, that on the 17th of October, a violent gale of wind happened at St. Eustatia, in which 63 sail of vessels were obliged to put to sea, but they all had the good fortune to return in five days. At St Kitts, 12 sail were lost not being able to put out.—Capt. Lippitt was informed at St. Eustatia, that an English vessel, loading with salt, at Saltertuda, had been seized by a Spanish armed vessel. He touched at Turk's-Island about the tenth of November, and was told by the Governor of that island, that a ship of war from Jamaica, was daily expected there, to prevent vessels from the northern colonies taking in salt.

Yesterday evening came to town, two of the gentlemen mentioned under the Cambridge head, who relate the following further particulars, viz. That the ministerial army was supposed in the whole, to consist of about 6,000 effective men; that they were greatly distressed, especially since the store ship was taken by Capt. Manly, which had much dispirited them; that fuel and provisions of all sorts were exceeding scarce, the army being at an allowance of 4lb. of pork, and two loaves of bread per week each man, that 30 men from each company were ordered with saws and axes to cut up the wharfs, old meeting house, &c. for fuel, that there were seldom any fresh provisions to be had; that when there were, it sold in sterling money, at the following prices, viz. Beef per lb. 1s. 6d. to 2s. A sheep 5l.—Two geese 20s. and other things in proportion. Salt butter 2s. 6d. Rum by the hogshead two dollars, by retail 12s. &c.—That our battery at Leechmore's point is within about half a mile of Boston, and will, when finished, command a very considerable part of the town.

[The several long pieces in this paper, oblige us to defer many recantations of late opposers of Continental measures, also many pieces, articles of news, and advertisements.

The Printer desires his customers to accept the compliments of the season, and his congratulations that at the close of the present, and beginning of the New Year, American freedom will remain in full vigour and activity, without the least impair.]

Newtown, Sussex County, New Jersey.

Last Tuesday about four hundred of the militia of this county, under the command of Col. Ephraim Martin, and Mark Thompson, assembled and proceeded in good order and regularity, in quest of *Tories*, a considerable number of whom, (inhabitants of this county) had entered into a combination and agreement not to comply with any Congress measures; about forty, we hear, are taken, most of whom have recanted, signed the association, and profess themselves true sons of liberty, being fully convinced of their error:—And that two or three who remain incorrigible, are to be sent to the Congress to be dealt with.

PROVIDENCE, December 16.

Yesterday Mr. Philip Palmer arrived here from Quebec by way of Lake Champlain. He was taken in a fishing vessel the 5th of October last, by the sloop General Gage, on her passage from Boston to Quebec, which place he left the 21st of September, and was at Col. Arnold's head quarters, seven leagues from the city, on the 23d. The Colonel with his detachment had been within musket shot of the walls, taken four prisoners, and killed two men in a barge belonging to the Lizard frigate: He was fired on from the walls, and had two men wounded, one of whom is since dead. He was waiting to be reinforced by General Montgomery, and expected soon to be in possession of the place.—Thirteen sail of vessels from Montreal had fallen into the hands of General Montgomery, having on board 1500 suits of clothes, 150 chests of arms, 900 barrels of flour, &c. but they had thrown overboard large quantities of powder before they surrendered.——The Gaspee brig and a snow escaped, on board one of which General Carleton got to Quebec disguised, with about 40 regulars.—Before Mr. Palmer left that city, 147 recruits had arrived from Newfoundland, 40 marines had been landed from the Lizard, with her guns, and it was expected Carleton would muster about 500 men to defend the place; but the Canadians in general refused to take up arms.

EZEKIEL BEACH, of the townshipof Mendham, in the county of Morris, have heretofore by my words and conduct, been guilty of opposing the good people of this country, in the measures by them adopted, for preserving American freedom, particularly saying, "I had rather the Ministerial troops would conquer the Continental; and further declared, that the parliament of Great Britain had a right to levy the oppressive taxes and acts upon America, particularly the act for changeing the government of Massachusetts Bay, and further declared, that I would assist the Ministerial troops with provisions and other necessaries, provided they wou'd pay for the same." And having, on the most mature deliberation, considered of such my conduct, do most heartily disapprove of the same, and do hereby promise, that for the future, I will observe as far as in me lies, the rules and regulations of the Honourable Continental Congress and the Provincial Congress of New-Jersey; and will use my best endeavours to promote and carry into execution every measure adopted already, or that may hereafter be adopted by said Congresses for preserving the rights and liberties of this Country, and will most cheerfully sign the Association adopted by said Provincial Congress when thereunto required; and do hereby desire, that in future, the good people of this Country, would consider me as a friend to the same, which I hope to manifest by my conduct.

EZEKIEL BEACH.

Signed at Morris-Town, this 23d day of December, 1775. Witness present,

Thomas Milledge, Peter Layten,
Cornelius Ludlow. 21-24

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
New York, Dec 22, 1775.

WHEREAS sundry persons whose conduct in the neighbouring colonies, of which they were respectively inhabitants, has been unfriendly to liberty, and occasioned their removal into this colony; and should such removals continue, the number of disaffected persons in this colony will be increased, and the same be disreputeably considered as an asylum for enemies to the liberties of America.

RESOLVED, That every person, not an inhabitant, entering into this colony, shall be furnished with a certificate from the Committee of the jurisdiction wherein he last resided, that he is friendly to the Liberties of America, or be subject to be dealt with as a person inimical thereto.

A true copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
New York, Dec. 21. 1775.

WHEREAS, on the 13th inst. on information that a number of disaffected persons in Queen's county, had been supplied with arms and ammunition, from on board the Asia ship of war, and had been arraying themselves in military manner, to oppose the measures taking by the United Colonies for the defence of their just rights and privileges, and thrown out many threatning expressions against sundry persons residing in that and the neighbouring Counties, *It was resolved* by this Congress as their opinion, that such conduct is inimical to the common cause of the United Colonies, and ought not by any means to be suffered; but that measures should be immediately taken, to put a stop to it, *And it was therefore ordered*, that the inhabitants of the said County should appear by a Committee before this Congress, on Wednesday then next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to give satisfaction in the premises, with which order the said inhabitants of Queen's County have not complied. *And whereas* the persons above mentioned and their adherents, have opposed the election of Representatives for that County in this Congress, on a poll opened for that purpose, whereby that County remains unrepresented in this Congress. *And whereas*, a prevailing party prevented the election of Delegates for the County of Richmond, at a late poll there opened for that purpose; by means whereof the said County is not represented in this Congress. *And whereas*, the poll list for Queen's County has been returned to this Congress, whereby the persons opposing such representation as aforesaid, and appearing to this Congress, to be inimical to the interest of the United Colonies may be ascertained.

Resolved First, That such inimical persons as aforesaid, have been guilty of a breach of the general Association, and of an open contempt of the authority of this Congress, as effectually representing the majority of the inhabitants of this Colony.

Resolved Secondly. That the inhabitants of the County of Richmond, by neglecting to elect Representatives in this Congress, have been guilty of a breach of the general Association.

Resolved Thirdly, That the Commitee of the said County of Richmond, do and shall, within fifteen days after the publication hereof, return to this Congress or the Committee of Safety, a list of the names of those who oppose a representation of the said county in this Congress, to the end, that the Delinquents against the common cause in that County may be ascertained, and that in default thereof, the whole County of Richmond be deemed delinquent.

Resolved Fourthly, That the said Delinquents in the said Counties respectively, and each and every of them, be and hereby are entirely put out of the protection of this Congress.

Resolved Fifthly, That all friendly and commercial intercourse between the said persons so put respectfully out of the protection of this Congress, and the other inhabitants of this Colony, ought to be, and the same as far as can be effected by the recommendation of this Congress, hereby is and shall continue to be totally interdicted, until further orders of this Congress, or the Committee of public Safety.

And to the end, That no persons may plead ignorance of the aforesaid Resolves and this Order, *It is ordered*, that the same, together with a list of such Delinquents as aforesaid in each of the said Counties respectively, be without delay, printed and dispersed in hand bills, and inserted in all the News papers of this Colony.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, *Secretary.*

For the list of the Delinquents in Queen's County, mentioned in the above Resolutions, see the fourth page.—[N. B. *In some of the first copies printed off, the head of the list, by mistake, mentioned,* Richmond, *as well as* Queen's County, *whereas the list is only of the Delinquents in* Queen's County.] These Delinquents are not one third of the inhabitants in Queen's County, and are chiefly of the meaner sort of people, dependant upon, or under the influence of men, who, from interested views, or worse motives, are inimical to the interests of their country.

JOHN MORTON,

HAVING removed his family and most of his goods out of town, and will be abroad most of the winter and spring, requests all those indebted to him, to pay their respective debts to Mr. James Morton, at his store in Queen-street, between the Fly-market and Burling slip, and opposite to Messrs. Robert and John Murray's store; and as many of his customers are shamefully backward in paying, he intends his books shall be put into a lawyer's hands, the first of March next. 21—24

FOR LONDON,
The SHIP SAMPSON,
HENRY COUPAR, Master,
Will sail the first of next month.—For steerage passage only, apply to Samuel Franklin, or said Master.

New York, 27th Dec. 1775. 21—4

A FORGE with Six Fires,

To be built near Sterling for Messrs Noble and Townsend, who will give

GREAT Encouragement to any person that will erect and compleat the same. Any one that inclines to undertake it, must give in their proposals before the 25th of January, as immediately after that, it is intended to set about cutting and drawing the timber. As the roughness of the country makes it necessary to collect the timber while the snow is on the ground, the person that applies, ought to be strong handed. For further particulars apply to William Hawxhurst in New York.

N. B. Good encouragement will be given to those who understand making Steel from Pig metal, in the German method, as the above FORGE is designed to be employed in that business 21 4.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership of Shaw and Long, being now dissolved, this is to request, all those who are indebted to them, by bond, note, or book debt, to be as speedy as possible, in discharging the same, either to John Shaw, or James Long, and all those to whom they are indebted, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted.

To the PUBLIC.

DOCTOR BIOUIN,

From Old France, living at Mr Swigard's Chocolate-maker in Batteau street,

MAKES and sells KEYSER'S FAMOUS Antivenerial PILLS, so well known for their superior efficacy, which cures all veneral diseases; all sores or ulcers if ever so old; the cancer, King's evil, phthisical cough, the asthma; consumption, if not too far gone; all diseases of the breast and lungs; obstructions, the sciatica, rheumatism, palsey, and all pains in the limbs, the leprosy, the yaws, sores and inflammations of the eye, dimness of the sight; the tooth-ach and preserves the teeth from corruption, the old diarrhoea, old agues, and all the disorders proceeding from a depravation of humours, without hindering the patient to go about his business, &c. &c.—He likeways sells the Universal Powder, which is a true specific against worms of all kinds, and never fails to destroy them and is the best purge that children can take.—This Powder is an excellent remedy in the gravel, suppressions of urine cures the scurvy, the jaundice, the scald, the itch, the breaking out or wheals of children and grown persons, and all eruptions of the skin; the head-ach prevents an apopletcy, lethargy, vertigo, giddiness or swimming in the head, and many other diseases &c &c.—He also sells various kinds of purging and stomachick PILLS, and the best eye water.—The PILLS are sealed up with directions in boxes of eight, fifteen, and thirty two shillings each. The Powder in packets, from four to twelve shillings each.—Each packet contains ten doses.

N. B. Any person may be assured of the efficacy of this medicines, by following exactly the directions.—In visible diseases, as scurvy, &c. NO CURE NO PAY. 21—4

POET's CORNER.

O POWER supreme! O, high above all height,
Thou gav'st the sun to shine, and thou art light!
Whether he falls, or rises in the skies,
He by thy voice is taught to fall or rise;
Swiftly he moves, refulgent in his sphere,
And measures out the day, the month the year.
He drives the hours along with slower pace,
While the quick minutes nimbly run their race,
He wakes the flow'rs that sleep within the earth,
And calls the fragrant infants out to birth.
The fragrant infants paint th'enamel'd vales,
And native incense loads the balmy gales;
The balmy gales the fragrancy convey
To heav'n, and to their God an offering pay.

List of the Delinquents in Queen's *County*, mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions, December 21, 1775, of the Provincial Congress.

A. AMBERMAN POWEL, Allan Daniel, Allen Robert, Allen Andrew, Allen Elias, Oysterbay. Allen John, Allen Barnck Abrams Henry, Abrams John, Abrams Samuel Abrams Jonas, Abrams Charles, Abrams Henry, Abrams William, Abrams Daniel, Amberman Isaac. sen. Amberman John, Amberman Isaac, Albertson Daniel, Abrams Joseph, Amberman John. Adriance Elbert. Adriance Jacob, Ardin Charles, Dr.

(B) Brunt Van Goort Boerum Aric, Balden Thomas, Burtis Aaron, Butler Michael, Berzley Joseph. Bedal Jacob, Bedal Benjamin, Birdsall Thomas, Burtis Benjamin, Brinckerhoff Daniel, Baldwin Stephen, Burtis William, Battine David, Birdsall James, Birdsall Samuel, Birdsall Oliver. Bedal Joseph, 3d. Bedal Jonathan, Bond Peter, Bedal Silvanus, Esq; Barton Elijah, Birdsall Joseph. Batden Henry, Bogart Cornelius. Brewer Richard, Baldwen Jonathan, Bergin Tunis, Bedall Joseph, Bedell Jeremiah, Bond Peter, Bedell David, Birdsall Joshua, Bennet John, Bennet Cornelius, Brinckerhooff Tennis, Bloom Barnabas, Burgaw Richard, Bergen Luke, Bond Jacob, Burtis Elias, Bedell Silvanus, Esq; Brewer John, Burgaw Peter. Brooks David, Dr, Bergen Derrick, Bedell Timothy, Brinkerhooff George. Brinkerhooff Elbert, Betts Richard, Capt. Burtis James, jun. Burns William, Brinkerhooff Abraham, jun. Burtis After, Balden James, Balden George, Balden Abraham, Bedell Jacob, Bedell Abijah, Burtis James, Burtis John Miller, Burns Michael.

(C) Cornelius Jonathan, Cornwell Timothy, Covert Tunis, jun. J. Cock Penn, Cornel Thomas, Cadle Joseph. Cock Stephen, Clowes Samuel Esq; Cock John, Carman Samuel, O. Coomes John, Carpenter James, Clowes Gerardus, Cornwell William, Cornwell Samuel. (sons of Joseph) Carman Adam, Callas Stephen. Carman Samuel 3d, Oleman Stephen. Cornell Mott Samuel, Coombes Nathaniel, Covert Honee, Cossibome David, Covert Tunis, Cornel Edward, Cornel John, Carman Stephen, Carman Samuel, jun. Carman John, Cummins Luke, Coombes Thomas, Cornell William, Cornell James, Cornell Elijah, Cornell Charles, Carman Samuel 3d. Cock William, Cornell William 3d. Carman Benjamin, Carman Samuel Capt. Cushow Johannis, Covert Tunis, jun. Cock Levi, Colvell Harvey, Cornell Thomas, Coles Robert, Covert William, Cott Gabriel, Covert Watt, Cock Thomas, Cock Daniel, Covert Tennis, Cott Nicholas, jun. Clowes Thomas, Colden David Esq. Cornell Whitehead, Clowes Timothy, Cornelius Moses, Coomes William.

(D) Dunbar Joseph, Dailey John, Ditmars Dow, Dunbar Joseph, jun. Daronen Benjamin, Duryee John, Dodge Joseph. Denton Isaac, Durling Thomas, Demott John, Demott David, Doxy Gabriel, Demott Michael. Docy Solomon, Demott Anthony, Denton Samuel, Demott Michael, Demott Jacobus, Durlin Benjamin, Durlin Joseph, Doty Samuel, Doughty Charles, Denten Isaac. Durlin Thomas, Demott Abraham, Denton Isaac, jun. Doughty Isriah, Durling John, Durling Samuel, Durling Benjamin, jun. Davenport Lewis, Durye George, Durlin Elias, 3d. Davenport Francis, Doughty Robert, Durlin Daniel, Durye Ruluff. Doughty George, Dean Jacob, Dorland Garrit, Davenport Samuel, Durlin Benjamin, Durlin Elias, Ditmars Isaac, Doxe Archibald, Denton James, Doughty John.

(E) Emmons Hendrick, Eldert Luke, Elfeworth John, Eldert Israel, Eldert James.

(F) Field Joseph, Featherby John, Featherby William, Furman Abraham, jun. Flower Harman, Flower John, Field Whitehead, Fleet Thomas, Foster Samuel, Fleet John, Featherby Thomas, Forsdyke Samuel, Furman Abraham, Flower Abraham, Fowler John, Fish Benjamin, Frost Thomas, Frost Nathaniel, Fowler Felix, Foster John, Frost William, Fish Jonathan, Flower Timothy.

(G) Gaulder Joseph. Golder William, Golder Garret, Gildersleave Richard. Gildersleave Jonathan, Gritman William, Golder Michael, Green Samuel, Green Richard, Golder William, Gorham Jonathan, Golden John.

(H) Hinchman Obadiah, Haviland Benjamin, Hewlet John, Captain; Hogeland Cornelius, Hewlet John, jun. Hicks Jacob, jun. Hicks Silas, Hutchings Thomas, Hendrickson Stephen, Hewlet Daniel, Hewlet Charles, Hewlet John, Esq; Hicks Thoms, Hulse John, Hewlet Townsend, Hughes John, Holmes John, Hageman John, Hendrickson Thomas, jun. Hart Cornelius, Hewlet Benjamin, Hewlet John, Hageman Benjamin, Haviland Joseph, Hewlet John, sen. N. Side; Hutchins Jacamiah, Hewlet Joseph, Hewlet Lawrence, Hall Reuben, Hall Daniel, Hulse Flower, Hendrickson Hallman, Hallet Thomas, Hawxhurst Simeon, Hicks James, Hendrickson Hendrick, Hendrickson Daniel, Hallet Richard, Hallet James, Hall Joseph, Hall John, Hewlet George, Hall Joseph, Hall William, Haviland John, Hogland William, Hamilton Archibald, Hallet Samuel, Captain;—Haviland Luke, Hicks Austin, Hageman John, Hewlet Stephen, Hewlet Benjamin, junior, Higley Nathaniel. Hicks Stephen, Hewlet Richard, Esquire; Hicks Charles, Capt. Hewlet Richard, Higly John, Hendrickson Thomas, Hewlet Daniel, jun. Hauxhurst John, Hewlet William, Hogland Albert, Higby Stephen, Hicks Jacob, Hagner Hendrick, Hewlet Thomas, Hoomes Hugh.

(I) Jackson Robert, Jackson David, Jackson John, jun. Johnson William, Jackson Henry, Johnson Samuel, Jackson Cornelius. Jackson Samuel, Jackson Townsend, Jones Peter, Jackson Parmonus, Jackson Jacob, Jackson Thomas, Jackson Thomas.

(K) Kissam Daniel, Kissam Joseph, Kissam John, Kissam Benjamin, Kip Thomas, Kerby Daniel.

(L) Lott Morris, Lattin Isaac, Lambertson Nicholas, Lambertson John, Lambertson Matthias, Lambertson Simon, Ludlam Joseph, Langdon Samuel, Langdon Joseph, Langdon Pearson. Langdon William, Ludlam Henry, jun. Ludlam William. Linington John, Lambertson Jacob, Losee Peter, Lefferts Leffert, Langdom William. Lagrois John, Langdon Archibald. Losee Simon, Langdon Joseph, hatter; Letter Benjamin, Ludlam David, Ludlow Gabriel G. Langdon James, Ludlam Henry, Lane Tice, Langdon Richard. Langdon Samuel, Ludlam Nicholas, Ludlam Thomas, Lawrence Jacobus, Lawrence Abraham, Lewis James, Latting Garrit, Lawrence Obadiah, Lawrence Adam, Lattin Sias, Lawrence Daniel Doctor.

(M) Mills Nathaniel, Moore Samuel, 3d. Mills Joshua, Matthews Ezekiel, Murray Daniel, Millar Henry. Mott Adam, Manerec Abraham, M'Cown Gilbert, Mott John, Miller Cornelius, Martin John, M'Intosh John, Matthews Richard, Mott Samuel, Man James, Mills Obadiah, Moore Samuel, Morrel Thomas, Moore John, jun. Moore John, sen. Marvin John, Mott Jacob, Mott Richard, Moore Nathaniel, Mitchel John, Mott Jackson, Morrill Caleb, Mott John, Mills Hope, Morril John, Miller William, Monfort William, Monfort Cornelius, Mason Richard, Munsee Hendrick, M'Coun Richard.

(N) Norstrant Luke, Norstrant Abraham, Norstrant Garret O. Norstrant Garret, Norstrant Daniel, Norstrant John, Norstrant Frederick, jun. Norstrant Garrit, Norstrant Daniel, Norstrant Peter, Norstrant Jacob, Norstrant Fredrick, Norstrant Peter.

(O) Oldfield Joseph, Oakley John, Oak Green John.

(P) Polhemus John, Pettit William, Peterson Jacob, Pettit Benjamin, Pettit John, Pearsall Hezekiah, Pettit Samuel, Powell Stephen, Poole Pearse, Place James, Pettit James, junr. Pine James, Powell Amos, Pratt Jonathan, Powell Solomon, Pine Richard, Pine James, Pearson William, Pettit Adam, Pettit William, Pearsall Joseph, Palmer Philip, Pearson Henry, Pidgeon William, Pine Daniel, Peterson David, Powell Solomon, Pettit Joseph, Pettit Increase, Peters John, Pettit Michael, Pettit Samuel, Platt Philip, Pratt John, Place Richard, Pearson John, Place Thomas, Platt Uriah, Peters Hewlet Valentine, Esq; Pettit Isaac.

(R) Riker Jacobus, Rapilje Stephen, Robbins Richard, Rapilje Jeromus, Remsen Christopher, Roades Richard, Roades George, Rowlin Jonathan, Rapilje Cornelius, Rapilje Isaac, Robbins Jeremiah, Rearson Cornelius, Rainer John, Rapilje Martin, Rapilje Abraham, Remsen Isaac, Rapilje Daniel, Remsen Remsen's of Jamaica, Remsen Daniel, Rhodes Amos, Rainer Elijah, Rainer Joseph, Rainer John, Rainer Henry, Rainer Joseph, Rainer Joel, Rapilje George, Riarson George, Rainer Benjamin, Rainer Jacob, Rainer Ezekiel, Rodgers Israel, Rushmore John, Remsen John, Rushmore Carmar, Rodgers Michael, Rushmore William, Remson Rem H. Roades Anthony, Rainer Amos, Robbins Stephen, Rierson Martin, Rainer Isaac, Rierson Peter, Remson Auris, Rinehart Jacob, Roades Timothy, Remsen John I. Robbins James, Rapilje George, Remsen Abraham, Rapilje Cornelius, Remsen Christopher, Remsen Charles.

(S) Smith John, Sp's. Snedickcur Joshua, Spragg William, Smith Samuel, Rockaway, Smith Jonathan, Rock Smith Nanus Rock. Shaw Henry, Southard Annenias, Sutton Robert, Seaman Thomas, Spragg Edward, Snidekur Barnt, Smith Richard, Seaman Solomon, Seaman Zebulon, Smith William, R. Smith Joseph, R. Smith Jonathan, jun. R. Smith Elijah, Smith Amos, Smith James, Smith Joshua R. Smith Zebulon, R. Scott Peter, Smith Thomas, jun. O. Skidmore Nathan, Southard Silvanus, Shaw Amos, Smith Obadiah, Smith Nathaniel, Seaman John, Smalling Charles, Smith Benjamin, R. Salmons David, Smith Cornel, R. Smith Joseph, jun. R. Southard Richard, Southard Thomas, Smith Daniel, Smith Isaac, jun. Sands Pelham, Smith Richard, Smith James Roc. Smith John Smith Isaac, Esq; Shaw Harman, Seaman Israel, Southard James, Seaman Ambrose, Seaman Samuel Taylor, Smith Benjamin, Smith Israel, Roc. Smith Elijah, Scott Johannes, Stites William, Spragg Elijah, Smith James, Smith Daniel, Sand John, jun. Stringham Samuel, Smith Samuel, Smith William, Smith Elias, Stivers Benjamin, Snedeker Christian, Schenk Adrian, Smith Elijah, Simondson Morris, Simondson Abraham, Simondson Charles, Suydam Henry, Schenk Nicholas, Suydam Cornelius, Seabury Adam, Stochford Thomas, Smith Samuel, Taylor, Stephens John, Smith Thomas, Oysterbay, Springsteen Casper, Sealy Israel, Smith Joseph, Smith Ludlam, Schenk John, Semmons Nehemiah, Stringham Jacob, Smith Jonathan, Snedekir John, jun. Shoal John, Newtown, Searing Jonathan, Smith Stephen, Seaman Thomas, Simondson John, Sprag John, Smith John, R. Southard John, Suydam John, Seaman Isaac, Stocker John, Cowneck, Smith John R. Son of Samuel.

(T) Townsend Nicholas, Titus Peter, junr. Townsend John, Thurston Daniel, Townsend John H. Townsend Richard, Tredwell Thomas, Titus John, Townsend Richard, junr. Titus Richard, Thomas Peter, Thorne Joseph, Thorne Philip, Tillet William, Townsend Abraham, Titus Edmund, Titus Timothy, Treadwell Benjamin, junr. Townsend John, Esq; Thetford William, Treadwell Benjamin, Toffy John, Treadwell Samuel, Totton Joseph, Talman John, Townsend Joseph, Townsend Nathaniel, Thurston William, Troup John, Thorne Thomas, Treadwell John, Turner James, Tattersall Richard, Townsend Timothy, Thurston John, Townsend Hewlitt, Townsend Thomas.

(U) Underhill Peter, Underhill Caleb, Underhill Daniel, Underhill John.

(V) Vanarsdalen Nicholas, Van Wyck Theodorus, Van Norstrant Jacob, Van Cott Tunis, Verity Seamans, Vitito John, Valser William, Van Norstrant Cornelius, Van Norstrant John, Van Norstrant Aaron, Valentine William, Van Norstrant Aaron, H. Valentine Robert, Van Wyck Samuel, Valentine Obadiah, Verity James, Van Norstrant William, Valser Jacobus, Verity William, Van Wyck Barnt, Van Norstrant Albert, Van Norstrant Martin, Vancott John, Van Wyck Gilbert, Vanleau John, Fl. Van Wyck Eldert, Van Wyck Thomas, Van Wyck Abraham, Van Norstrant Aaron, Van Cott Nicholas, Voorhies John, Valentine Jonas, Valentine Jacamiah, Vandyne Dow, Capt. Velser William, Velser Daniel,

(W) Willet John, Williamson Johannis, Whitehead Daniel, Whitehead Benjamin, Williamson John, Weeks John, Weeks Joseph, O. Watts George, Waters Benjamin, Wood James, Wiggins Thomas, Wiggins Benjamin, Wiggins Richard, Weeks Isaac, Wood Samuel, Walters John, Wiggins Benajah, Weeks Townsend, Watts John, Woolley Philip, Williams Thomas, senior, Waters Henry, Weekes George, Wood Elijah, Weekes Pen, Weekes George O. Willis Stephen, Waters James, Wamser Henry, Weekes Michael, Wooley Thomas, Warner Abraham, Willet Thomas, Welling William, Williams Jacob, Woodruff Jabez, Weekes John, Willet Charles, Whaley James, Weyman William, Watts Simeon, Wooley Henry, Williams William, Wiggins John, Woodruff Nathaniel, Wooley John, Capt. Weekes Edmund, Weekes George, Weekes Seaman, Willis Joseph, Woodruff Nathaniel.

(Y) Youngs Thomas, Youngs Daniel, Youngs Daniel, junr.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that some time ago came to my house, a negro wench, named DIAN, who formerly belonged to Abraham Van Vleck, of the New City, in the county of Albany, she says she now belongs to one Fitz——. Whoever may be owner of the said wench, is hereby desired to take her away, and pay the charges of keeping her, to the subscriber.

ANTHONY FREER.

Kingston, Ulster County, Nov. 1775. 20 23

WHEREAS the articles of agreement between the subscriber and Benjamin Baker, are lately dissolved; and whereas I have declined carrying on the business of manufacturing alcaline salts, or pearl ash; I do hereby notify such persons as have any just and legal demands against me, to bring in the same with all possible expedition, that they may be settled and paid.

GERRET VAN SANT.

Albany, 28th Nov. 1775. 20—23

Just published, and to be sold by

JOHN ANDERSON,

At BEEKMAN'S SLIP,

A

JOURNAL

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

BY virtue of writs of Fieri Facias and Venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of the Province of New-York, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Earl of Sterling, I have seized and taken the undermentioned lots and parcels of land, being in the patent of Cheesecocks, county of Orange, and Province aforesaid; All which I shall expose to sale by way of public vendue, on Tuesday the 9th of January next, at the house of Francis Smith, in Smith's Clove, at 10 o'clock in the morning, per me

Goshen, Dec. JESSE WOODHULL, sheriff,
8 1775. of Orange County.

The following lots of land are in the Cheesecock's Patent, in Orange County, near Harvistraw, on Hudson's river, (viz.)

1 Farm part of	lot No.	1,	91	acres
2 ditto	lot	2,	122	ditto each
2 do.	lot	3,	125	do. do.
2 do.	lot	4,	130	do. do.
1 do.	lot	5,	67	do.
1 do.	lot	6,	135¾	do.
2 do.	lot	11,	141	do. do.
1 do.	lot	12,	74	do.
2 do.	lot	14,	177½	do. do.
1 do. part of	lot	15,	139	do. do.
1 do	lot	15,	177½	do. in the Clove
1 do.	lot	16,	354	do. do.

The following lots are in the division of the said Patent, called the Great Mountains, (viz)

Lot No. 1, contains 6895 acres
Lot No. 2, contains 6152 ditto.

20—

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the Precinct of Fishkill, on the 6th instant, a Negro man, named POMP, about five feet five inches high, a handsome made fellow, very active; had on a grey surtout, black pressed-cloth coat and vest, striped trowsers, and a pair of buckskin breeches under the trowsers; it is supposed he took with him sundry other clothes, unknown: He belonged to Mr. Brush, of Ulster County; said Negro has a pass which was forged. The above reward will be given, to any person who shall secure said Negro, so that his master may get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by

20—3 JOHN VAN BUNSCHOTEN.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

PICKED from the pocket of the subscriber, this morning in the Fly-Market, a large black Leather POCKET BOOK, having in it slate leaves, and fastens with a strap, containing about FIFTY POUNDS in Connecticut money, chiefly 40s. bills, with two notes on the Treasury of this City; the one for One Hundred Pounds, the other for Two Hundred Pounds, with several accounts, other papers, and memorandums, of little value but to the owner, who has stopped the payment of the notes.

Whoever brings the said Pocket Book, with the money and papers it contains, to the subscriber, living in John-Street, near the Broad-Way, or informs him of any person who has been seen to have the said Pocket Book in possession since he has lost it, or will give him intelligence, so that it may be recovered, shall receive FIFTEEN POUNDS New-York money reward.

18—21 JOHN MOORE.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN in the night of the 16th instant November, out of the yard of Gilbert Lyon, near Byram, a bright BAY HORSE, four years old rising five, better than 14 hands high, trots and paces, is of good courage, short and round made, the hind feet white, and the near fore foot also white, but not so high up as the hind one; long tail and mane, but the foretop not cut, thick shoulder'd, bald-face, and a white spot on the belly, shod before; had on a saddle, the tree of which a little broken on the near side. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the subscriber, at Rye, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by Capt. JOSHUA PURDY.

Rye, 21st Nov. 1775. 18—21

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Court House in the White-Plains, on Sunday evening the 21th instant, a red ROAN HORSE, four years old about 14 hands high, a blaze in his face, one white foot, paces and trots; likewise a half worn hunting saddle, and bridle, a blue saddle cloth lin'd and bound with white throughout, has been lately trim'd. Whoever secures the thief, and returns the horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horse, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH BUDD.

White-Plains, Nov. 27, 1775. 18—21

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